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NEWS	4	JUN 13	USPATFULL and USPAT2 updated with 11-character patent numbers for U.S. applications
NEWS	5	JUN 19	CAS REGISTRY includes selected substances from web-based collections
NEWS	6	JUN 25	CA/CAPLUS and USPAT databases updated with IPC reclassification data
NEWS	7	JUN 30	AEROSPACE enhanced with more than 1 million U.S. patent records
NEWS	8	JUN 30	EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE updated with additional options to display authors and affiliated organizations
NEWS	9	JUN 30	STN on the Web enhanced with new STN AnaVist Assistant and BLAST plug-in
NEWS	10	JUN 30	STN AnaVist enhanced with database content from EPFULL
NEWS	11	JUL 28	CA/CAPLUS patent coverage enhanced
NEWS	12	JUL 28	EPFULL enhanced with additional legal status information from the epline Register
NEWS	13	JUL 28	IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	14	JUL 28	STN Viewer performance improved
NEWS	15	AUG 01	INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB coverage enhanced
NEWS	16	AUG 13	CA/CAPLUS enhanced with printed Chemical Abstracts page images from 1967-1998
NEWS	17	AUG 15	CAOLD to be discontinued on December 31, 2008
NEWS	18	AUG 15	CAPLUS currency for Korean patents enhanced
NEWS	19	AUG 27	CAS definition of basic patents expanded to ensure comprehensive access to substance and sequence information
NEWS	20	SEP 18	Support for STN Express, Versions 6.01 and earlier, to be discontinued
NEWS	21	SEP 25	CA/CAPLUS current-awareness alert options enhanced to accommodate supplemental CAS indexing of exemplified prophetic substances
NEWS	22	SEP 26	WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX coverage of Chinese and Korean patents enhanced
NEWS	23	SEP 29	IFICLS enhanced with new super search field
NEWS	24	SEP 29	EMBASE and EMBAL enhanced with new search and display fields
NEWS	25	SEP 30	CAS patent coverage enhanced to include exemplified prophetic substances identified in new Japanese-language patents
NEWS	26	OCT 07	EPFULL enhanced with full implementation of EPC2000
NEWS	27	OCT 07	Multiple databases enhanced for more flexible patent number searching

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 Oct 2008 (20081019/ED)

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=> s epoxidation and catalyst and "Ti-MWW" and precursor and hydrothermal
15595 EPOXIDATION
254 EPOXIDATIONS
15629 EPOXIDATION
(EPOXIDATION OR EPOXIDATIONS)
27437 EPOXIDN
601 EPOXIDNS
27535 EPOXIDN
(EPOXIDN OR EPOXIDNS)

29356 EPOXIDATION
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 818459 CATALYST
 814741 CATALYSTS
 1048370 CATALYST
 (CATALYST OR CATALYSTS)
 378012 "TI"
 1351 "TIS"
 379031 "TI"
 ("TI" OR "TIS")
 262 "MWW"
 1 "MWWS"
 263 "MWW"
 ("MWW" OR "MWWS")
 58 "TI-MWW"
 ("TI"(W)"MWW")
 287451 PRECURSOR
 134313 PRECURSORS
 378508 PRECURSOR
 (PRECURSOR OR PRECURSORS)
 79194 HYDROTHERMAL
 5 HYDROTHERMALS
 79197 HYDROTHERMAL
 (HYDROTHERMAL OR HYDROTHERMALS)
 L1 5 EPOXIDATION AND CATALYST AND "TI-MWW" AND PRECURSOR AND HYDROTHERMAL

=> d l1 1-5 abs ibib

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AB A novel titanasilicate with the MWW topol., Ti-MWW,
 has been prepared by direct hydrothermal synthesis using boric
 acid as a structure-supporting agent, and also by post-incorporation of
 tetrahedral Ti species into MWW silicalite through controlled structural
 conversions between 3-dimensional crystalline MWW silicalite and its lamellar
 precursor. The catalytic properties of Ti-MWW
 have been compared with those of conventional titanosilicates.
 Hydrothermally synthesized Ti-MWW proves to be more
 effective in the epoxidn. of linear alkenes including
 functionalized ones, and also exhibits considerable activity for
 cycloalkenes using hydrogen peroxide as oxidant. Postsynthesized
 Ti-MWW, almost free of boron, catalyzes the alkene
 epoxidn. more effectively as a result of the tetrahedral Ti
 species different from those resulting from the direct synthesis, which
 turns out to be the most active titanasilicate catalyst for
 epoxidn. so far. The activity of Ti-MWW in
 the ammoximation of cyclohexanone is superior to that of TS-1, which is
 being industrially used. A new interlayer-expanded structure analogous to
 MWW has been prepared in the form of titanasilicate and denoted by Ti-YNU-1.
 Ti-MWW is further converted by phase delamination into a
 thin sheet material. Ti-YNU-1 and delaminated Ti-MWW
 catalyze the epoxidn. of bulky cycloalkenes more actively than
 Ti-MWW or large pore titanosilicates as well as
 mesoporous Ti-MCM-41.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:428104 CAPLUS
 TITLE: Ti-MWW and related materials as
 efficient oxidation catalysts
 AUTHOR(S): Tatsumi, Takashi; Wu, Peng; Fan, Weibin
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemical Resources Laboratory, Tokyo Institute of
 Technology, 4259 Nagatsuta, Midori-ku, Yokohama,
 226-8503, Japan
 SOURCE: Studies in Surface Science and Catalysis (2007),

170B(From Zeolites to Porous MOF Materials), 1051-1058
CODEN: SSCTDM; ISSN: 0167-2991

PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AB Ti-MWW was prepared by acid treatment and calcination on a lamellar precursor which was synthesized under dynamic hydrothermal crystallization conditions using piperidine as a template, and boric acid as a structure-supporting agent. The crystallization time is shortened by adding Ti-MWW seeds and increasing stirring rate. UV-visible spectra show that the precursor contains tetrahedral and octahedral Ti species. Calcination of the precursor results in a partial condensation of the octahedral Ti to form the anatase phase. The octahedral Ti species belong to a kind of extra framework Ti, which can be removed easily by the acid treatment in a short time. The calcined Ti-MWW contains the anatase when the acid-treated time is too long. The characteristic IR band at 960 cm⁻¹ is not observed for the Ti-MWW precursor, but it appears in the samples treated by acid. Epoxidn. of allyl alc. with H₂O₂ on Ti-MWW was studied. Ti-MWW with Si/Ti ratio of 20 and acid treatment for 12 .apprx. 16 h is more effective. The conversation of allyl alc. is 88.7%, and the selectivity for glycidol is 99% under the reaction conditions of 333 K and 30 min, but the catalytic activity of Ti-MWW decreases when the acid-treated time is too long.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:397985 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:69422
TITLE: Epoxidation of allyl alcohol to glycidol on Ti-MWW molecular sieves
AUTHOR(S): Chen, Xiaohui; Fan, Zhiyong; Quan, Xia; Wei, Kemei
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Engineering Research Center of Chemical Fertilizer Catalyst, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Fuzhou University, Fuzhou, 350002, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Cuihua Xuebao (2006), 27(3), 285-290
CODEN: THHPD3; ISSN: 0253-9837
PUBLISHER: Kexue Chubanshe
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AB A novel post-synthesis method has been proposed to prepare a highly efficient titanosilicate catalyst with the MWW topol., Ti-MWW. The so-called reversible structural conversion method is based on a structural interchange between 3-dimensional MWW silicate and its lamellar precursor together a simultaneous incorporation of titanium through the treatment with an aqueous solution of titanium source and cyclic amine. This method overcomes the restriction problem between pore windows and titanium precursor probably encountered in the usual method using TiCl₄ vapor at elevated temps. The catalytic properties of postsynthesized Ti-MWW have been investigated by comparing with hydrothermally synthesized one as well as the conventional titanosilicates of TS-1 and Ti-Beta in the epoxidn. of various alkenes with hydrogen peroxide. Ti-MWW proves to be more effective in the epoxidn. of both simple and functionalized alkenes. Particularly, the novel postsynthesis method of a reversible structural conversion incorporates more active Ti species into the framework than the conventional hydrothermal

synthesis, leading to the most active epoxidn. titanosilicate catalyst so far. Ti-MWW has been further delaminated into thin sheet material which possesses an extremely open and accessible surface area but maintains the basic structure of zeolite. Delaminated Ti-MWW catalyzes the epoxidn. of bulky substrates of various cycloalkenes more actively than other titanosilicates including mesoporous Ti-MCM-41.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:418382 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:150676
TITLE: MWW-type titanosilicate: novel preparation and high efficiency in the epoxidation of various alkenes
AUTHOR(S): Wu, P.; Fan, W.; Nuntasri, D.; Tatsumi, T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Graduate School of Engineering, Yokohama National University, Hodogayaku, Yokohama, 2408501, Japan
SOURCE: Studies in Surface Science and Catalysis (2004), 154C(Recent Advances in the Science and Technology of Zeolites and Related Materials), 2581-2588
CODEN: SSCTDM; ISSN: 0167-2991
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AB MWW type titanosilicate, Ti-MWW, has been synthesized by the dry-gel conversion (DGC) method, and its physicochem. properties and catalytic performance in the liquid-phase epoxidn. of alkene have been compared with that of hydrothermally synthesized (HTS) Ti-MWW. The roles in the crystallization of silica source, alkali cation, cyclic amine as a structure-directing agent (SDA), and boric acid structure-supporting agent have been investigated. The crystallization of Ti-MWW did not occur for the dry gels free of boric acid, but was feasible at a Si/B molar ratio as high as 12 in marked contrast to the ratio of 0.75 required in the hydrothermal synthesis. The sodium as a mineralization agent was not necessary and on the contrary inhibited the crystallization particularly at a high content. The seeding technique using deboronated MWW effectively accelerated the crystallization speed and reduced the amount of boric acid required.
As-synthesized Ti-MWW-DGC lamellar precursors contained both tetrahedral and octahedral species but the latter was selectively removed by acid treatment. Ti-MWW-DGC catalysts showed lower intrinsic activity than Ti-MWW-HTS in the epoxidn. of hex-1-ene with hydrogen peroxide probably because the crystal size of the former was 10-20 times as large as that of the latter and then imposed significant diffusion problems for both the substrates and the products.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:224837 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:323629
TITLE: Synthesis of Ti-MWW by a dry-gel conversion method
AUTHOR(S): Wu, Peng; Miyaji, Takayuki; Liu, Yueming; He, Minyuan; Tatsumi, Takashi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shanghai Key Laboratory of Green Chemistry and Chemical Processes, Department of Chemistry, East China Normal University, Shanghai, 200062, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Catalysis Today (2005), 99(1-2), 233-240
CODEN: CATTEA; ISSN: 0920-5861

PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
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L1 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AB A novel titanosilicate with the MWW topol., Ti-MWW,
has been prepared by direct hydrothermal synthesis using boric
acid as a structure-supporting agent, and also by post-incorporation of
tetrahedral Ti species into MWW silicalite through controlled structural
conversions between three-dimensional crystalline silicalite and the lamellar
precursor. Ti-MWW is further converted by
delamination into a thin sheet material applicable to the reaction of
bulky reactants. Both direct hydrothermal synthesis and
postsynthesis methods make it possible to introduce a controllable amount of
Ti species into the MWW structure. An acid treatment of uncalcined
samples is essentially important for the removal of the extraframework
octahedral Ti species located on the exterior layer surface. The
catalytic properties of Ti-MWW have been compared with
those of conventional titanosilicates (TS-1, TS-2, Ti-Beta, Ti-MOR,
Ti-MCM-41, etc.) in the epoxidn. of various alkenes with
hydrogen peroxide. Hydrothermally synthesized Ti-MWW
proves to be more effective in the epoxidn. of linear alkenes
including functionalized ones, and also exhibits considerable activity for
cycloalkenes. Moreover, it shows a unique shape selectivity not shared
with other titanosilicates in the epoxidn. of cis/trans
geometric alkene isomers. Postsynthesized Ti-MWW,
nearly free of boron, catalyzes the alkene epoxidn. more
effectively as a result of the tetrahedral Ti species different from those
resulting from the direct synthesis, which turns out to be the most active
epoxidn. titanosilicate catalyst so far. Delaminated
Ti-MWW, possessing an extremely open and accessible
surface area but maintaining the basic structure of zeolite, catalyzes the
epoxidn. of various cycloalkenes more actively than large pore
titanosilicates including mesoporous Ti-MCM-41.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:378219 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:213439
TITLE: A New Generation of Titanosilicate Catalyst:
Preparation and Application to Liquid-Phase
Epoxidation of Alkenes
AUTHOR(S): Wu, Peng; Tatsumi, Takashi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Shanghai Key Laboratory of
Green Chemistry and Chemical Processes, East China
Normal University, Shanghai, 200062, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Catalysis Surveys from Asia (2004), 8(2), 137-148
CODEN: CSAABF; ISSN: 1571-1013
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
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